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Sec. 2. If persons affected with diseases that may be suspected of being contagious, or if corpses of persons having died from such diseases, are found on board, the ship is permitted, before giving notice, to lie alongside the pier and land the passengers that are well, whereupon the captain must give notice without delay, especially before any sick person or corpse is landed.

"Sec. 3. The concessions contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 will not be made when the ships in question arrive from or have communicated with places concerning which the notice provided for in chapter 2 of the decree of May 14, 1900, has been published, or when they have come in contact with such ships, or come within the provisions of paragraph 13, second part, or paragraph 26, second part, of the above-mentioned decree.

"Sec. 4. Danish men-of-war that have a physician on board are exempted from the notice provided for in paragraph 1 of the decree of May 14, 1900.

"Such ships are also exempted from the medical examination required in accordance with paragraph 2 of said decree, on condition, however, that the ship's physician furnishes the medical examiner in question the necessary information. The regulations prescribed in consequence of such information shall be reported to the captain. If the ship in question is affected by paragraph 3, as above, the captain shall observe the regulations contained in the decree of May 14, 1900, in as far as they are applicable.

"Sec. 5. Captains of pilot boats, revenue cutters, towboats, fishing boats, and crafts of less than 12 tons, coming from foreign countries, are, when not carrying passengers, exempted from the notice mentioned in paragraph 1 of the decree of May 14, 1900, until further notice.

"The MINISTRY OF JUSTICE.

"Goos."

#### ENGLAND.

#### *Reports from London—Smallpox in London, Glasgow, and Belfast—Plague in Cape Town.*

LONDON, ENGLAND, May 18, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the health of London and England remains good. During the week ended May 11, there was 1 death from smallpox in London, and during the same period there was also 1 in Glasgow. The number of cases of smallpox in Glasgow continues to diminish, but a few cases continue to occur. Up to May 14 there had been 5 cases of smallpox with 1 death in Belfast, Ireland.

During the week ended May 11 there were in Cape Town 38 cases of plague with 25 deaths. It is believed that the maximum of the epidemic there has been reached, and that the number of cases will continue to grow less. But there can be no doubt that the infection of Cape Town has been very general. Since the beginning of the outbreak there has been a total of 610 cases and 275 deaths.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

#### *Apparent transmission of smallpox by fomites.*

LONDON, ENGLAND, May 16, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following case of apparent transmission of smallpox by fomites: This occurred in a Mormon mission at Nottingham, and the only possible source of infection seems to have been through the mails received from Salt Lake City, where smallpox is said to have existed among the Mormons at the time of its outbreak here. The argument is strengthened by the fact that the disease is of the same mild type that has been prevalent in the United States for the past few years.

It was also recently reported in the British Medical Journal that an outbreak of smallpox had occurred in Kalamazoo, Mich., which could